

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24 1825.

No. 288.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington	Fayetteville	Newbern	Petersburg	
	July 19.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 12.	
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	cts. 120 a 125	cts. 125 a 160	cts. 150 175	cts. 130 200
Apple,		40 42	42 45	40 45	50 75
Peach,		—	50 55	75 80	60 70
Bacon,	lb.	10	6 7	5 6	6 7
Beeswax,		33	34 35	32 35	33
Butter,		25	12 15	20 25	12 25
Coffee,		18 20	18 23	18 23	17 23
Coon,	bush.	80 100	70 80	45 50	55 60
Cotton,	lb.	—	17 18	15 16	15 18
Candles, mould,		12 14	14 15	15 16	12 16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—	80 85	65 75	—
Flour,	bbl.	562 575	450 550	600 700	550 750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80 90	90 125	100 125	90 125
Country,		36 40	43 45	40 50	35 40
ron,	ton	10000	11000 12000	—	11200 12500
Lard,	lb.	10	7 8	7 9	10
Lime,	cask	150 200	225 250	—	200
Molasses,	gall.	36 40	37 40	30	38 40
Powder, Amer.	kg	—	500 800	—	550 650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90 100	80 100	90 100	150 175
West India,		70 75	70 80	75 85	75 100
New England,		—	40 42	45 45	40 45
Rice,	ctn.	350	350 400	500	400 450
Shot,	—	—	1100 1200	—	950 1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50 55	80 90	65 75	75
Turk's Island,		50 65	75 60	—	—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900 1000	900 1100	900 1200	900 1300
Loaf,	lb.	—	17 19	18 20	15 23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,		150 175	—	150 163	—
Hyson,		120 120	—	—	—
Young Hyson,		—	—	100 120	—
Tobacco,	wt.	400 450	400 500	—	500 1250
Tallow,	lb.	9 10	7 8	12 13	—
Wheat,	bush.	—	100 105	—	75 100
Whiskey,	gall.	32 35	32 35	35 40	30 32
Wine, Madeira,		250 400	—	250 400	—
Tenerife,		125 150	160 175	—	—
Sherry,		—	200 225	—	—
Port,		200 325	—	—	—
Malaga,		—	80	—	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* * The Annual Meeting of the Orange Sunday School Union will be held in the Presbyterian church in this place, on the first Monday of September, at two o'clock P. M. The members and friends of the society are requested to attend.

Aug. 16. 87—

The Anniversary Sermon for the Sunday School Society of Orange County, will be preached by the Rev. William Hooper, in the Presbyterian church in Hillsborough, on the first Sunday in September, at 11 o'clock A. M. and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the institution. It is hoped the friends of Sunday Schools, who may find it convenient to do so, will attend.

The Presbytery of Orange

will meet at the church of Nutbush, in Granville county, on Thursday the 25th instant, being the last Thursday in August.

J. Witherspoon, Stated Clerk.

Aug. 10.

FLAX SEED.

The subscriber will give Eighty Cents cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Yarborough or Wm. Kirkland & Son.

William Pickett.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Charles L. Cooley & Co.

HAVING commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the room directly above the Hillsborough Book-Store, design carrying it on in all its various branches. Having on hand, and intending to keep a constant supply of the best materials, and to have their work done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with their custom. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th.

Price adv. 84 65.

PROPOSALS
For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville.

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,
TO BE CALLED THE

North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men have a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the soul, and the solemnities of eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land.

To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise, the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union of equal importance and responsibility but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of Christian doctrine and vital piety.

He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers.

And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the Telegraph a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

* * Subscriptions received at this office.

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig

Harness, Wagon Gear,

BOOTS, SHOES.

and every article in their line, for cash, or on short credit; and will receive in payment

Shoe Thread, Honespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824.

—

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Clayton & Co.

July 19.

83—tf

Staunton Convention.—The following memorial was adopted by the convention on the day of its adjournment, with but one dissenting voice. When the committee was appointed to prepare the memorial, the question was discussed, whether it should contain a full and ample exposition of the views of the assembly on the subject of reform, generally, or should be confined to the leading topic of unequal representation. The latter opinion prevailed:

To the General Assembly of Virginia.

The memorial of sundry citizens deputed from various parts of the commonwealth, and assembled at Staunton, on the 25th day of July, 1825, respectfully represents:

That your memorialists having assembled together to consult about the means of obtaining a redress of various grievances under which they labour, in common with those who deputed them and many other good citizens of this commonwealth, have thought it advisable to address to you this memorial.

The grievances of which your memorialists have to complain, arise out of certain defects in the constitution or fundamental law of the state. They cannot, therefore, be redressed but by a convention deputed to revise and amend the constitution. But it is one among the striking defects of that instrument, that it contains no provision for the amendment of such defects as the progress of the science of government or a change of circumstances may suggest. This defect, however, can be supplied by the legislature and the people. And your memorialists have a right to expect that it will be supplied, if they can show that there is even one important provision in the existing constitution which was originally and always inconsistent with the great principles on which all free governments are founded, and which, by the operation of various causes, has become still more oppressive and injurious in its practical effects than it was at first.

Your memorialists do not impute to

the wise and excellent men who framed

the constitution, the defect in its structure

to which they allude.

In the declaration of rights of Virginia we see

what they wished it to be; in the constitution

itself we behold an instrument

fashioned and modified by inauspicious

and incontrollable circumstances.

These

are so generally known that it is deemed

United States and Georgia.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 6th Aug. 1825.

SIR:—A letter purporting to be yours, which appeared in the last Georgia Journal, and having every characteristic of an official one, could not fail to attract my attention. Immediately therefore on my return to this place, inquiry was made at the department for the original, and I learned with surprise that none such had been received. The proper means were then resorted to, to ascertain the authenticity of the published letter, and having been satisfied that the same was in your proper handwriting, I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government.

Having thought proper to make representations of your conduct to the president, I have ordered you to be furnished with a copy of every letter written on your subject, and which will reach you in due time.

Any communication proceeding from the second in command, in this military department, will be received and attended to.

(Signed) G. M. TROUP.
Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines,
Commanding.

Department of War, July 21, 1825.

SIR:—Your letter of the 25th of June addressed to Major Vandeventer, has been received, the answer of which has been intentionally delayed till the result of General Gaines' interview with the Indians at Broken Arrow should be received, as the president had anxiously hoped in the acquiescence of the Indians to the treaty, to have found the necessity of replying to your inquiries entirely obviated. But as the communications from Gen. Gaines recently received have entirely destroyed that hope, a reply has become necessary. The Indians to the number of 1890, including a large majority of their chiefs and head men of the tribe, have denounced the treaty, as tainted alike with intrigue and treachery, and as the act of a very small portion of the tribe against the express determination of a very large majority, a determination known to the commissioners. They urge that to enforce a compliance with an instrument thus obtained would ill become either the justice or the magnanimity of the United States under which they claim to take shelter. These are allegations presenting a question beyond the cognizance of the executive, and necessarily refers itself to congress, whose attention will be called to it on an early day after the next annual meeting. Meanwhile the president, acting on the treaty as though its validity had not been impeached, finds by reference to the eighth article of the treaty the faith of the United States solemnly pledged to protect the Creek Indians from any encroachment till their removal in September 1826. He therefore decides that the entering upon and surveying their lands before that period, would be an infraction of the treaty, whose interpretation and execution, should it remain uncancelled, are alike confided to him. I am, therefore, directed by the president to state distinctly to your excellency, that for the present he will not permit such entry or survey to be made.

The pain the president has felt in coming to this decision is diminished by the recollection that it interferes with no duty imposed on your excellency by the laws of Georgia, as a discretion is given to you by the late law of the legislature in prescribing the time when the lands embraced by the treaty shall be surveyed. Under the circumstances the president permits himself to hope that you will acquiesce in his decision. As Gen. Gaines has been in communication with you on the subject, and as it is the wish of the president you should be in possession of every measure he may find himself constrained to take thereon, I am directed to enclose to your excellency a copy of General Gaines' instructions of this date.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.
His excellency George M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office.

C. VANDEVENTER.

War Department, July 23, 1825.

OPY.)

Department of War, July 21, 1825.

SIR:—Yours of the 6th inst. has been duly received with the accompanying documents.

I am directed by the president to express his regret at the failure of your efforts to reconcile the Creek

to an acquiescence in the treaty made at the Indian Springs, as it was his sincere desire to have seen it carried into effect. But the determined opposition of the Indians to the treaty itself, on the alleged grounds of intrigue and treachery, on the part of the portion of the tribe negotiating the treaty, as well as the smallness of their numbers, from which they argue its invalidity, and their solemn appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the United States, creates such an obligation that we should at least pause before we proceed, or permit others to do so, until the allegations can be thoroughly investigated, and their effect decided by the proper authority; the more especially as the eighth article of the treaty gives till September of the next year, before the treaty is to be carried into effect, and guarantees them from encroachment until that time. It is in this posture of affairs that Gov. Troup insists that he will survey the land. A collision by overt acts between the executive of the union and that of a state, is so against the theory of the constitution, and so repugnant to the feelings of the president, that he would determine only under a solemn sense of duty to do an act by which so serious a result would be produced.

If Gov. Troup should, however, persevere in his declared purpose of surveying the land against the repeated remonstrances of this department, it will present one of the most unfortunate events which have yet occurred in our history. Its possible occurrence has induced the president to weigh with the deliberate circumspection made necessary, as well by its serious consequences as its high responsibility. His decision thereon has been made and transmitted to Gov. Troup in a letter of this date, a copy of which I enclose for your information, and by which you will learn the line of conduct which the president has prescribed to himself.

It is still devoutly to be hoped that Governor Troup will abstain from any act that may make it necessary to the steps suggested: yet should he persevere in sending persons to survey the lands embraced within the treaty, you are hereby authorized to employ the military to prevent their entrance on the Indian territory, or if they should succeed in entering the country, to cause them to be arrested, and turn them over to the judicial authority, to be dealt with as the law directs. I have only to add that I have transmitted to Gov. Troup a copy of this communication.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.
To Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy from the record of this office.

C. VANDEVENTER.

Chief Clerk.

War Department, July 23, 1825.

The Navy of the Revolution.

The last number of the North American Review contains an interesting notice of the "United States Naval Chronicle," recently published in Washington by C. W. Goldsborough, and narrating the progress and history of our navy down to the peace with Tripoli, in June 1805.

The subject is one of much interest, and the more so because the light that has come down to us in relation to it, is extremely limited and scattered. There are no events connected with the early history of the United States, (says the Review) which have been more neglected than those that took place on the ocean.—The most juvenile reader is well acquainted with all the battles and sieges of the revolution; but comparatively few persons have any distinct knowledge of the many gallant struggles of our infant navy. The all absorbing interest of the vaccinations on land, where the cause of liberty was chiefly sustained, diverted attention from the sea. Every one had a vague idea of the sanguinary triumphs of Paul Jones; but there recollection seemed to pass; forgetful of exertions, which, through often humble though inadvertent means, spread annoyance through the wide commerce of Britain." Of these exertions, the Review furnishes brief sketches, some of which we have copied below for the gratification of our readers. They exhibit the early proofs of that fearless devotion, skill and prowess, which as well then as at a later period, humbled the arrogant "mistress of the ocean" and covered the country with glory.

Ed. Argus.

It would appear that when resistance was contemplated by the colonies, a naval force was not taken into consideration.—Such an idea might have been discouraged, by the utter hopelessness of contending with the "mistress of the ocean." It was not till provoked by wanton aggressions upon their defenceless commerce, that they adopted measures of retaliation. These measures for some time, were not the result of any execu-

tion or legislative authority, but sprang from the patriotic ardor of individuals or corporations. One of the most conspicuous of these incipient and spontaneous enterprises occurred at Machias, Maine, soon after the battle of Lexington. A vessel which left Boston immediately after the 19th of April, carried to Machias the tidings of this first bloody aggression. The people in all quarters, grieved and exasperated, had waited but for this consummation of oppression, to break forth into force and resolute hostility. A forbearing spirit seemed to have restrained them under the most powerful excitements, and had limited their opposition to the most scrupulous defense, until this aggravated violence released them from the last obligation. The moment this release was felt, a daring eagerness for action was manifested on every side.

A British armed schooner was at that time lying at Machias. Considering hostilities as now begun, a plan was immediately formed to capture the unsuspecting enemy. The first intention was to seize upon the officers of the schooner, while attending church on the following day, which was Sunday; but this intention was defeated by the vigilance or the activity of the officers, who made their escape to the vessel, and after firing a few random shots at the town, dropped down the bay. Unwilling to loose the prize, a party of volunteers the next day took forcible possession of a lumber sloop, and immediately began pursuit. The whole equipment of this sudden cruise consisted, according to Mr. Goldsborough, of three charges of powder and ball for twenty fowling pieces, thirteen pitchforks, ten or twelve axes, a few pieces of salt pork, &c. No circumstance could more strikingly exhibit the recklessness and confiding bravery of this little band, than that it should have been without any acknowledged leader, until the moment of overtaking the enemy; when Mr. Jerh. O'Brien was chosen by unanimous consent. Unappalled by the disparity of force, he at once laid his sloop along side of the schooner; and, after a short but severe contest, carried her by boarding. The British vessel is said to have had four six pounders, twenty swivels, two wall pieces, and an abundance of cutlasses, fire arms and ammunition, and a crew consisting of two commissioners, and thirty eight petty officers and men. The crew of the lumber sloop is stated to have been less than forty. With the armament of his prize, O'Brien fitted a small vessel called the Liberty, and soon captured two other British armed schooners, sent out in pursuit of him, whose crews he conveyed prisoners to Boston, where, upon the recommendation of General Washington, he was appointed a captain by the provincial congress of Massachusetts.—Returning to Machias, he soon manned two vessels the Liberty and the Diligence, with volunteers, sailed for New Brunswick, and took by surprise Fort Howe, with its garrison and military stores, and a loaded brig, lying in the harbor, that was destined for the British troops at Boston.

The declaration of independence had not yet been made. There was still an opening for accommodation; a lingering allegiance still existed in the hearts of the multitude, and a willingness to discriminate between king and minister; and while the contest was supposed to be only with the latter measures seldom extended beyond a defensive character. A small fleet was, however, equipped by the general congress near the close of 1775, with a view to more energetic operations. The first squadron that went forth upon the deep, in defiance of a power whose immeasurable superiority gave it the character of a forlorn hope, consisted of the Alfred, thirty guns; the Columbus, twenty-eight guns; Andrew Doria, sixteen guns; Sebastian Cabot, fourteen guns; and the Providence, twelve guns; and was under the command of Com. Ezekiel Hopkins, who, hearing that the Island of N. Providence had large military stores unprovided with a proper defence, sailed thither and succeeded in capturing the governor, the garrison, and stores. On his return, he made prize of a bomb brig; but failing in an engagement with the Glasgow of twenty guns, which, after a gallant defense against the Cabot and Alfred, made its escape from the fleet, he was much censured by his countrymen.

The beginning of the year 1776 was marked by many achievements, which were as honorable to the actors as serviceable to the country. The short and brilliant career of Captain Mugford of Boston attracts particular attention. We can hardly excuse Mr. Goldsborough for having merely mentioned his name. According to Mr. Clarke's Naval History, this active and intrepid mariner was the master of a trading vessel, when he was appointed by General Ward, after much solicitation, to the command of the Franklin, a public armed vessel of forty guns. It appears that gen. Ward, through want of confidence in him which is not accounted for, subsequently intended to revoke the appointment; but Captain Mugford, through his indefatigable exertions, had already put to sea. His first prize was the Hope; a ship of 300 tons and six guns, which he captured in sight of the English commodore Banks. This vessel ex-

ceeded any in value," says Mr. Clarke, "any thing which had yet been captured by the Americans. Her cargo consisted of 1500 barrels of powder, 1000 carbines, a number of travelling carriages for cannon, and a most complete assortment of artillery instruments and pioneers' tools." The unpreparedness with which the colonies had begun the contest rendered every acquisition of this kind of incalculable importance. In conducting his valuable prize to Boston, it was necessary, in order to avoid the British cruisers, to attempt a difficult and almost untried channel. He was successful in going up, but in coming down again shortly after, on another cruise, through the same passage, he ran aground, and while in that situation was discovered by the British squadron—Eight or nine barges were immediately despatched against him. Being aware of their approach, he first received them with small arms, and then cutting his cable so as to swing round, brought his broadside to bear; but before a second discharge could be made, many of the boats had reached the vessel. All efforts to board, however, were promptly repelled. In the midst of this close and desperate struggle Captain Mugford, while reaching over the quarter, to seize the mast of one of the boats and upset her, received a pistol ball in his breast. Undismayed by the mortal wound, he called to his first lieutenant, "I am a dead man; do not give up the ship; you will be able to beat them off," and in a few minutes expired. But his daring spirit still animated his crew; the enemy was repulsed, and with the loss of two barges, and many killed and wounded.

In 1776, captain Nicholas Biddle was appointed to the Randolph, of thirty-two guns. He stood in the foremost rank of his profession for seamanship and courage. He sailed the next year with a small squadron on a cruise, after having made many important captures. In March, 1778, he fell in with the Yarmouth, British sixty-four gun ship. As they did not approach each other till the close of the day, it is probable that her force was not distinctly ascertained by the Randolph, before the action commenced. Captain Biddle, however, ranged along side with a resolute fearlessness, determined to engage her, whatever might be her force. A severe conflict began after dark, in the early part of which captain Biddle is said to have been wounded. Unable to stand, he had a chair brought on deck, and continued to animate his crew by his presence. After sustaining this unequal fight for about twenty minutes, the Randolph blew up, involving in awful and instantaneous destruction her gallant commander, and all her crew, excepting 6 men, who were discovered four days afterward by the Yarmouth, floating on a piece of the wreck. Captain Biddle was but twenty seven years of age, when he was thus abruptly cut off from his friends and his country. But his name would have still been gratefully remembered, even if a later war had not revived it, on the same element, in all its early glory.

During the same year 1778, Captain Daniel Waters, who had become distinguished for his nautical skill and activity, took command of the privateer Thorn, sixteen guns. Not many days after leaving port, he discovered two sail in pursuit of him. They proved to be the governor Tryon, sixteen guns, and the Sir William Erskine, eighteen guns. The unequal combat began, and was kept up for two hours, when the Tryon struck, and the Erskine drew off. After repairing damages, Captain Waters, leaving the Tryon a complete wreck, pursued the Erskine, and, coming up with her, compelled her likewise to strike. Removing her officers on board the Thorn, he returned in search of his other prize, but where he expected to meet her he found only floating spars and casks, and other indications that she had sunk. Captain Waters then manned the Erskine and ordered her to Boston, retaining on board the Thorn only sixty men, with which diminished crew he was to run new hazards and acquire new laurels. For not many days subsequently, he encountered the Sparlin, eighteen guns and ninety-seven men, and after an action of about an hour obliged her to yield to his thrice conquering flag.

The following extract from Clarke's Naval History, exhibits a striking instance of the shrewd daring of our early seamen, and their aptitude to convert unlucky circumstances into means of triumph.

In June 1779, an expedition of U. S. vessels was fitted out, and sailed from Boston. It consisted of the Providence, thirty two guns, Commodore Whipple; the Queen of France, twenty eight guns, captain J. P. Rathburne; and the sloop of war, Ranger, capt. Simpson. About the middle of July, near the bank of Newfoundland, as the squadron lay in a fog, signal guns were heard; and at intervals the sound of ships' bells striking the hours. From this they supposed themselves to be near a fleet. About eleven o'clock the fog began to clear off, when the crew of the Queen of France, to their great surprise, found themselves nearly alongside a large merchant ship, and soon after they perceived themselves to be in a fleet of 150 sail, under convoy of a seventy-four,

and several frigates and sloops of war. The Queen of France immediately bore down to the large ship, and hailed her. She answered that the fleet was from Jamaica, bound to London. The English ship then hailed the American, and was answered, his majesty's ship Arethusa, from Halifax, on a cruise. The American then inquired if they had seen any rebel privateers. The English replied that several had been driven out of the fleet. The American captain, Rathburne, then requested the captain of the English vessel to come on board, which he did, when, to his great astonishment, he found himself a prisoner. Captain Rathburne then sent one of his own boats and the English captain's boat, both well manned, to the ship, of which they took quiet possession, without exciting the least alarm in the fleet, notwithstanding many of the vessels were nearly within hail of the one captured. Rathburne then went alongside another large ship and captured her in the same manner. Soon after the capture of the second ship, Commodore Whipple came along side, and ordered captain Rathburne to edge away out of the fleet as soon as possible, as he was persuaded they would be discovered and overpowered. Captain Rathburne then pointed out the two large ships he had captured, and requested permission to remain. The commodore at first disapproved of this project but was at length prevailed upon by captain Rathburne to stay in the fleet all day, and capture as many vessels as they could in the same cautious manner. As soon as it was dark they left the fleet, after having captured eleven vessels without giving alarm. The squadron arrived safe at Boston with eight of their prizes, three of them having been retaken by the English.

Important to non-resident owners of Arkansas lands.

As the time allowed by law for the redemption of the military bounty lands which were sold for non-payment of taxes last fall, in this territory, will expire in a few months, we consider it a duty which we owe to those interested, to call their attention to the subject. Upwards of three thousand quarter sections were sold in October and November last, and unless redeemed within twelve months, by payment of the amount of taxes and costs of sale, with an addition of one hundred per cent. per annum, they will be forfeited by the owners. The amount which will be required to redeem a quarter section, including costs of sale and agency fees, varies from about six dollars to about eight dollars. All lands which were presented previous to the first of June, 1821, have been sold, except in those cases where the taxes had been paid.

The taxes for the present year have been due for some time, and unless they are paid before the first Monday in November next, the lands will be sold. They amount to \$2.40 on each quarter section, except for lands lying in Independence county, where a county tax of 80 cents is levied in addition to the territorial tax, which makes the tax on lands lying in that county amount to \$3.20 for each quarter section, or 160 acres. The fees charged by the land agents for paying taxes, vary from 50 cents to 1 dollar per tract, according to the number of tracts to be attended to.

Military bounty lands become taxable at the expiration of three years from the date of the patent—but if sold before the expiration of three years, they become taxable immediately after the transfer.

The above remarks will enable any person interested in the Bounty Lands in this Territory, to ascertain, without further inquiry, whether their lands have been sold, or whether they have become taxable, and also the sum which will become necessary to redeem their lands, pay taxes, &c. Those residing at a distance from the Territory, have not a moment to spare—they ought to attend to their lands without delay.

The editor of the Arkansas Gazette is authorized to receive the redemption money, and give certificates of redemption, for nearly one-third of the tracts sold for non-payment of taxes last fall. He will also attend to Paying Taxes, Recording Deeds, or any other business relating to the General Land Agency. His fees are as moderate as those of any other agent, and are proportioned to the services which may be required of him.

He will make no advances in money, either for redemption of lands, payment of taxes, or any other business. All orders on the subject, must be *post paid*, and contain a sufficient sum to pay for all the services required, either in Notes of the U. S. Bank or others equivalent to them, or they will not be attended to. Letters should be addressed to "Wm. E. Woodruff, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory."

As it is highly important that the non-resident owners of the Military Bounty Lands in this territory, (who reside in every state in the Union,) should be early informed of the great risk they incur of forfeiting their lands, it is hoped that the editors of newspapers throughout the United States will give the above notice (either with or without the two last paragraphs, as they may think proper) an insertion of two or three lines in their respective papers.

Wednesday, August 24.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Senate.	Commons.
Joseph Pickett,	Clement Marshall
John Smith,	Wm. A. Blount,
— Melvin,	Thos. Ellison,
John Nickols,	Isaac Wright,
Brunswick, John C. Baker,	John I. M'Millan
Gauden, Willis Wilson,	James G. Moore,
Lumberland, L. Bethune,	Wm. Rastoe,
Currituck, Samuel Salyear,	J. J. Gause,
Chowan, Wm. Bullock,	Alfred Moore,
Craven, John H. Bryan,	W. Mercer,
Carwell, B. Vancey,	B. Barco,
Duplin, — Hussey,	Alex. Elliott,
Edgecombe, Louis D. Wilson,	Samuel P. Ashe,
Franklin, Charles A. Hill,	W. D. Barnard,
Greens, Jess E. Spaight,	J. Forbes,
Hanover, Isham Matthews,	Wm. Walton,
Johnson, Reuben Sanders,	Joshua Newbern,
Moore, C. Dowd,	S. Whiteburn,
Nash, Willis Boddy,	A. H. Richardson,
New Hanover, Thos. Davane,	C. D. Donoho,
Pasquotank, John Pool,	J. B. Lewis,
Person, R. Vanhook,	Stephen Miller,
Rockingham, — Bond,	B. Best,
Richmond, F. T. Leak,	Henry Bryan,
Robeson, John Gilchrist,	Moses Baker,
Stokes, John Hill,	James House,
Wayne, Jethro Howell,	Wm. T. Williams,
Wake, Samuel Alston,	R. H. T. Harper,
Warren, M. T. Hawkins,	Charles Edwards
Wilmington, — Walker.	Robt. B. Daniel,
Winton, John Stanley,	Geo. E. Spruill,
Winton, John Mathews,	Hilary Wilder,
Winton, Robert H. Cowan,	Kinchen Q. Adams
Edenton, James Iredell.	John Murdoch,

CONGRESS.

Halifax district,	Willis Alston,
Warren,	W. N. Edward,
Newbern,	John H. Bryan,
Edenton,	Lemuel Sawyer,
Cumberland,	Archibald McLean,
Council,	R. M. Saunders,
Schubury,	John Long,
Mecklenburg,	Henry Conner.

State of the polls in Stokes county,

Congress.—Saunders,	621
Scattering,	432
Senate.—Hill,	530
Shober,	517
Commons.—Shepperd,	1278
Carter,	799
Gregg,	512
Coffin,	316
Robertson,	205
Fulp,	45

Convention.—We mentioned some weeks since, that the sense of the people of this county, on the convention question, would be taken at the August election; and it gives us pleasure now to record the result, which is as follows:

In favor of a convention, 740.

Against it, 77.

This is not a full vote; but it may, we think, be relied on, as exhibiting pretty correctly, the relative strength of the friends and opponents of a convention in the county of Mecklenburg.

Carolina Journal.

Halifax, August 12.

No Election.—There was no poll opened on Wednesday last, the day appointed for electing a member of the general assembly from this town. The inspectors appointed by the court refusing to act, the sheriff summoned three justices, according to the act of assembly, who made two appointments, and each refused in their turn. Our town, therefore, will have no representative in the next legislature.

Assay.—During the taking of votes at the court-house in this city, yesterday, on assay took place in which several persons were engaged. A young man from the country, named Hamlin Turner, received a mortal wound, being shot through the body; and Mr. Henry Potter, of this place, was dangerously hurt. Mr. Turner died early this morning; Mr. Potter, we understand, is doing well, and his recovery not considered doubtful. We forbear giving the particulars of this circumstance, as it is undergoing a judicial investigation; but the origin may be traced to the unhappy political excitement which at intervals has interrupted the harmony of this place for upwards of twelve months past. *Free Press.*

Newbern, August 13.

The Effects of Treating at our elections.—These are often of the most disastrous kind, and cannot be too often placed in view of the public abhorrence. Another

victim to this unholy custom must be recorded, in Mr. Stephen Foscue, who met his fate at an election ground in Jones county. The circumstances have been detailed here in a manner calculated to harrow up the soul with feelings of appal and indignation; but we forbear repeating them, since the transaction will undergo a legal investigation. Our object is to offer our vote against the disgusting practice, the English hustings mode of inducing people to vote for the various candidates, a practice not only deadly to the purity of the elective franchise, degrading to the dignity of freemen, and debasing to the moral energies of the mind; but two often terminating, as in the present instance, in violence, cruelty and blood!

Centinel.

Elizabeth City, (N. C.) August 13.

Melancholy Occurrence.—In Currituck county, on Wednesday the 3d inst. while one of those inhuman monsters who is devoted to Bacchus more than Cupid, and by whom the peace and good order of society is sometimes disturbed, by the name of Ives, was chastising his wife, a man by the name of Taylor came up and begged him to desist. Ives immediately ordered him out of the house, taking up his gun and discharging it at him, the contents passing through one of his hands nearly or quite taking off his thumb, and through both his thighs. We have understood that his life is almost despaired of. Ives has been taken and committed to jail.

Star.

Gold Mines in Amherst.—The last Lynchburg Virginian says: "There are several gentlemen in Amherst county, near the Folly, digging for golden ore. They have an experienced miner from Europe assisting them, and present appearance encourage them to expect a rich reward for their labor."

Claims against the U. S.—We are gratified to learn (says the Richmond Enquirer) that in addition to the sum of 30,000 dollars received (and which had been appropriated by the legislature to the university of Virginia) the treasurer of the state has received the further sum of \$128,580 11 cents from the treasury of the United States, being the whole amount claimed by Virginia for interest actually paid on money advanced by her for the U. S. States during the late war. The sum last received will be added to the literary fund.

New York.—The late favorable change in the weather, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, has had the effect greatly to diminish the number of deaths in this city. Last week the number was only 109; the week before the deaths amounted to 207.

U. S. Mail.—A contract has been completed for the transportation of the mail from Pensacola to St. Augustine. Thus (remarks the Baltimore American) is the circle of intelligence in this free republic continually enlarging and expanding itself, and it will not cease until it embraces the whole extent of this continent. Mails will hereafter arrive from Mexico—a regular road is now making between the two republics, and a lucrative inland commerce has been established between them already. This is but saying in other words, that a regular mail will hereafter be established—Our republic is but yet in its infancy.

The Savannah Republican of the 4th instant says, that the United States' troops lately ordered to the Creek Nation have arrived there.

The French squadrons under Admirals Junien and Grivé, which was at Port-au-Prince, during the negotiation of the treaty between the French and Haytien governments, and subsequently touched at Havana, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday, 13th inst. in 13 days from the latter place. The squadron consists of two ships of the line, two of 60 guns, four of 44, a corvette, and two brigs, in all eleven sail, and is the largest man of war fleet that has been in our waters for nearly 30 years, except that under Adm. Cochrane, during the last war.—We had the pleasure of a full view of them from Wilioughby's Point, as they stretched across the Cape to Old Point Comfort under easy sail, with a fresh easterly breeze, in a line, with intervals of about two miles between them, and a more grand and exposing exhibition, or one better calculated to inspire admiration, cannot well be conceived. On coming to anchor, the senior Admiral's ship, the Eylau, fired a salute, which was answered by a corresponding number of guns from fortress Monroe.

We understand the squadron will remain in our waters until the hurricane season in the West Indies is over.

Norfolk Herald.

At an early hour on the night of the 11th instant, Elizabeth Vadegriff, of Raleigh, was found dead in her bed.

From the evidence given before the coroner's inquest the next day it appeared that, on the same evening, the deceased was much intoxicated; and whilst carrying a pail of water on her head, she fell, and was taken up in a state of insensibility, and carried home,

where she was left in charge of a small girl under the belief that she was drunk and would soon recover. On the return of her husband from the election, he found her a corpse, and immediately gave the alarm. The verdict of the jury was, "that the deceased came to her death by the dislocation of her neck occasioned by a fall when drunk."

Lynn.—The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following account of the manufactures of Lynn, in Massachusetts, nine miles from Salem: "This town has been celebrated for the manufacture of shoes, of which article from one to two millions are made annually, and sent to almost every part of the United States and the West Indies. A shoe shop stands on almost every building lot; and although the land is well cultivated, yet there are far more ladies' slippers seen at their windows than in their flower gardens. It contains a bank, six or seven churches, and five thousand people."

Cuba.—The apprehensions entertained by some that this important island was immediately to be placed under the control of the French Government seem to have rapidly subsided.

It is stated by the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, that Don Francisco Yllas, the political and military governor of the province, arrived at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 11th July, and immediately entered on the discharge of his official duties.

A private letter states that Don Francisco Yllas and family, arrived from Porto Rico in a French schooner of war.

The same schooner brought intelligence that the Spanish king had confirmed the appointment of Mr. Danbury to the office of French consul for the city of St. Jago. The island of Cuba is divided into two governments, one at St. Jago, the other at Havana, and the above named governor, we believe, will have no jurisdiction beyond his province—consequently the inference that he is to supersede General Vives is not correct. We have seen nothing as yet to induce the belief that the office now so honorably filled by Gen. Vives is to be administered by any other person.

Hayti.—The New York Daily Advertiser contains a spirited proclamation from President Boyer, dated the 11th of July, and announcing the special ordinance of the king of France, dated the 17th of April last, recognizing the full and entire independence of the republic. He thanks citizens and soldiers for the steady and inflexible course they have pursued in obtaining the boon, and exhorts them to show themselves worthy of the honorable place they now occupy among the nations of the earth by extending their commerce and agriculture, and cultivating the arts and sciences.

Canals.—The advantages afforded to an industrious nation by the construction of canals, and to this nation above all others, as adding to individual convenience and wealth, a great political benefit, in tending to bind together more firmly the various parts of our extended confederacy—these subjects have been so often urged on the public attention as to have become trite, if not even wearisome, to some readers. But we occasionally meet with facts which present the subject in a stronger light, calculated to awaken the attention of the most indifferent or inattentive observers to its immense importance. Such, for instance, are the facts contained in the following passage of a letter to the New York Commercial Advertiser, relative to the great western canal of N. York:

"The Canal, we understand, will be completed about the middle of September, when we shall have an uninterrupted water communication from your city to the immense regions of the west.

"Thus far, this season, the business done on the canal has exceeded expectation.

"Nearly double the number of boats

have passed that did during the same period last year. From the opening in the spring to the first of August, 2066

freight boats have passed; last year, in

the same time, the number was one

thousand three hundred; this is exclu-

sive of the packet boats, which do not

enter every trip, but receive a ticket at

the commencement of the season. The

annual toll of the packets is about

24,000 dollars.

"The whole amount of toll in the

month of May, was ONE HUNDRED

THOUSAND DOLLARS; and but

little short of that sum in June. It must

be remembered however, that those are

the most important months for business.

"I stated to you last year, when the ca-

nal should be completed, the next year's

toll would be 600,000 dollars. I am now

satisfied my expectation will be realized

—the toll this year will be about 500,

000 dollars."

Spain.—This devoted country seems

to be the prey of anarchy. Bands of

constitutionalists committed depreda-

tions in every direction, and are said

to be particularly hostile towards the

clergy, on whom they inflict summary

vengeance whenever they fall into their

hands. It is stated in a letter from Ma-

drid, that the captain of one of these

predatory bands, named Laraga, for-

merly an officer in the constitutional

army, and very wealthy, scoured the

country near Aranjuez, and despoiled even

the body guard of the king; but the chief

cause of terror was an officer of cavalry,

who had sworn to avenge the murder of

one of the band which he had formed.

These men were executed, and died

calling on their captain to punish their

murderers. A detachment of the lan-

cers of the royal guard were sent out

against the band, but they were shame-

fully defeated, and two of them fell by

the sword of the captain, whose head

has since had a price set upon it. A

larger body of troops was ordered out,

but they refused to march, unless they

received their arrears of pay. This is

now the tone of all, and Ferdinand

threatens to raise money by a forced loan

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This World not all a Fleeting Show.

"This world's not 'all a fleeting show,'
For man's illusion gives
He that hath sooth'd a widow's wo,
Or wiped an orphan's tear, doth know
There's something here of heaven.
And he that walks life's stormy way,
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit, from day to day,
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of heaven.
He that the christian's race hath run,
And all his foes forgiven,
Who measures out life's little span,
In love to God and love to man,
On earth hath tasted heaven.

From the North American Review.

BOLIVAR.

The most brilliant star in Columbian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caracas, about the year 1785, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favor granted to very few of the native youths of South America, he was permitted to finish his studies in Madrid. He afterwards visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and was on very intimate terms in Paris with Humboldt and Bonpland. He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ulstariz, and soon after departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

Whilst yet in Europe he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of South American Independence, when the course of events should point to a suitable time; and as it happened, he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Mirander and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied, however, with the general system of measures pursued by the patriot party, and he avoided taken any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which the congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caracas, and he declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interests of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive from mere difference of opinion. The constitution, as it is well known, did not succeed; the wars and disasters which pressed immediately upon its adoption, proved its insufficiency, and dispelled the hopes which its friends had entertained of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar perceived that this was not a time to deliberate on the theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, and engaged in the contest with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington. The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing proper to offer. Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the south will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country, as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is one mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence which ill success has weakened. His ambition has never been too high for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was supreme dictator with all the army at his command; but when a calm was in some degree restored, a congress convened, and a favorable prospect seemed to open of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all power, and insist on

returning to the rank of a private citizen. This was accordingly done, till he was re-chosen by the new congress commander-in-chief of the army, under the constitution and laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination. In fact the first instance the dagger which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by himself.

Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and rapid, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that, with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, Monteverde, and other of the most experienced Spanish generals. His generosity has been much praised; he gave his slaves their freedom, and is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and pleasant, temperate in his habits, abstemious in his diet, and drinks no spirituous liquor. His constitution has suffered by severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through. His speeches and addresses, which have been published, evince sound and practical views, and adaption of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way, and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had most seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

The Crafty and Valiant Welchman.

AN AP PEUGH, an ancient Briton from North Wales, had a mind to travel for edification; and willing to see the noblest part of the world, he bent his mind for France. Now we should observe, that there is a place in that kingdom, called Britanny, which in some parts of it, as historians do affirm, are to this day inhabited by no other kind of people but ancient Britons, as the Welsh do always term themselves; and that it was a place of refuge given to them in former ages, when they were put to flight by their too powerful enemies, the English, and therefore it is said, the place takes its name from them.

When our traveller was landed upon the French shore, though I know not at what part of it, he inquired, in the best manner he could, (for he knew not a word of French) which was her way to Britany. And at last, whether he was directed that way by any that understood him, or whether chance had brought him there, is of no great consequence, either to the reader or to the story; but so it was, by some means or other, that he got into a great forest belonging to the French king, where he often took the diversion and exercise of hunting the wild-boars.—And here they were bred and kept for that purpose.

Now it happened that as the Welchman was wandering through this forest, he, all of a sudden, was surprised with a terrible noise and mighty rustling among the leaves, when looking round to see from whence it came, he saw a monstrous wild boar come running towards him and foaming at the mouth like a mad thing; seeing the fierce boar, thus suddenly, the poor Welchman, in some despair, began to look out sharp for some place if possible, to shelter him in. And, as Providence was pleased to order it, there happened, just by him, to be a hermit's cave, void of any inhabitants; and the Welchman to his great joy seeing the door half open, runs directly therein, and gets behind it, thinking himself as secure now as a thief or a murderer in a Roman Catholic church, in France, Spain, Portugal or Rome. But he was no sooner got into the cave than the foaming boar rushed in after him. The Welchman finding the boar pursued him into the cave, he instantly turned short out of it; and with a presence of mind and motion as quick as lightning, pulled the door as hard as he could after him, and the enraged boar turning about also to follow him, ran full butt against the door, and with sticking a little before, he made it quite fast, for the more he pushed against it, the faster it was. But the poor Welchman having as yet not

recovered his fright, he had not a man in the troop dared to contradict him.

The story of putting the wild boar into the cave, was sufficient to intimidate the boldest of them. At length the Welchman, have been a kind of law-giver among them a great while, without the least interruption, they now began to scheme and form a plot against him, in order, if possible, to lower his mettle. So they went privately through the corps and raised by subscription a purse of a thousand livres for any man that would challenge and fight him with any weapon, and five hundred more he was to have if he conquered. But none would undertake to do it for a great while; at last a very good swordsman, and one who kept a fencing school, undertook to challenge him, and in order to give him a public correction, they got leave from their commander, who was obliged to ask it of the king, for the Welchman was a great favorite of his majesty's, for the honor of France, to make a pitch and public battle of it. When the Welchman received the challenge, and found that his honor, his place, and every thing of value lay at stake, and depended upon success in this disgraceful engagement, he began to scheme all the ways he could think on, to accomplish his safety and escape; and at last he resolved as follows:

The day for this bloody battle being fixed for the morrow at eight o'clock in the morning, the Welchman determined not to stir from home till a full quarter after; and till several messengers had come in quest him, for the good natured Frenchmen were in great eagerness to have him despatched. But Taffy having staid in his apartment as long as he thought proper (either plotting or praying) he bundled up a rusty old sword, a spade, and a pick axe, and away he trudges to the place appointed. There he found his antagonist ready stript, and excusing with another master to put his hand in against he engaged; and whole multitudes of people were assembled to see this bloody encounter, which was expected to be the most worthy observation of any single combat that ever had been fought in that kingdom. As soon as the Welchman came to the place appointed, they all began to reproach him with a general voice for overstaying his time, and his antagonist, whose spirits were supported and kept up by the encouragement of his friends, brandishing his sword, with great eagerness challenged him to the combat. At which the Welchman carelessly replied, don't put yourself into passions; you shall find, look you, that I am come time enough for you, presently. So throwing down his bundle, and after putting off his clothes, very deliberately, instead of his sword he takes his spade in his hand, and looking several times very earnestly at his antagonist, he makes a mark upon the turf like a grave; and then began to dig and throw the earth out of it, and to pick with his pick-axe and to work as hard as he was able. At length, the Frenchman, who stood vapouring and ready to engage with him, demanded with some contempt, what he was about? and why he did not come and answer his challenge? Ay, ay, quoth the Welchman, you are in a plaky hurry, look you, put I pray don't trouble yourself any more about it, I shall be time enough for you presently. But I will not come till I have done what I am about, for by Cot! as I am a shentleman and a christian man, and every thing else in the world, I have never kilt a man in my whole life, but I have bury him. Ha, vat is dat he say? quoth the Frenchman, Cot tam! I varrent he has killed ten thousand men in his life, else begar! he would never take de trouble to make dis grave for me! but I will see dem all at the diable morthlet! fore he shall kill and bury me, to make sport, begar! So soon as the Frenchman saw the Welchman's eye turned another way, he set out full drive and ran with full force and speed he was master of. As soon as he was got far enough off the Welchman, who with great joy saw him set out now holding up his head and seeing him as by accident, running a way, catches up his sword and starting after him calls out as loud as he could roar, Got tam hir, does hur run away at last like a filian? I pray you stop hur! stop hur! and bring her back again to her grave, look you!—But all attempts were used in vain; for he never stopt till he was got off, nor could he be heard of till some time after. And thus the Welchman saved the life and credit; for no Frenchman in his whole kingdom,

from that hour dared to challenge him ever after.

Newspapers are growing barren since the world has become tame. Where there is little of change there must be as little of novelty; and sameness and repetition excite no interest. Peace achieves her labors in silence—prosperity pursues her noiseless march—happiness needs not time while revelling on flowers—and the tranquil pursuits of virtue seek no clamorous promulgation.

Curiosity has a pampered appetite, not content with natural food, and only to be gratified by strange and marvelous productions. It feeds not on the order, but the derangement of society; not on the even temperament of the seasons, but on their confusion and warfare—not on the happy progress of the arts of peace, but on the fierce collision of arms, and the cruel effusion of blood.

Man banquets on descriptions of battle. Show him a field covered with a rich and bountiful harvest, and gladdened by peaceful and exulting laborers, and he shall regard it with indifference, although it teems with evidence of the ravages of heaven. Show him, on the other hand, the same field, its harvest trodden down, its verdure stained with human blood, and its soil covered with human bones, and he shall gaze with exhaustless avidity on these dreadful results of the follies of mankind. Our sympathies for each other remain comparatively dormant, unless excited by some unusual misfortune. We care not to bear of our friends, when assured of their prosperity, while we are excessively eager to know the accidents that beset them. A fire, a pestilence, a war—such is the organization of our nature—produce each of them, respectively, a correspondent excitement in the readers of journals, and consequently in the journalists of time. Where these fail it is almost hopeless to obtain interest in the public mind by a narrative of events, which because of their sameness are rendered insipid.

How happy that period of the world when so few of these pungent incentives to curiosity remain in existence; and the press has only to renew and proclaim the return of the sentinel, "all's well." How desirable that era, when man shall lose his taste for the marvellous in wretchedness and in crime, and shall give his sole anxiety to the progress of piety and happiness, of peace and virtue.—Charleston Cour.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

The exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINIA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM L. GREEK. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families at the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperative duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in its styles, in plain and ornamental Needle-work, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year, one of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer.

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

First Class, \$10 per session.

Second do. 12¹ do.

Third and Fourth do. 15 do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825.